TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 2, 1862.

The Cause of all our Misery. A member of the French Legation in Washington, states that a relative of his, recently asked Jour SLIDEL, whether he did not think that the maintenance of slavery hindred the independence of the South? Mr. SLIDELL answered that he did, and assured him, that "the time was close at hand when the South would CAUSE OF OUR PRESENT MISERY-from her statute books." We have every reason to believe the statement, which has been confirmed so often by such Southerners as Mr. Yanczy, Mr. Mann, and Judge Rost, within the last twelve months, and also by statements published in the leading London and Paris papers. Who can doubt that men as reckless and as ambitious as the RHETTS, MASONS, DAVISes, and Tooms, would not far rather maintain themselves in power by sacrificing slavery, than come back into the Union to be tried and executed for treason? Ne man can entertain a doubt for one moment what the choice of JEYF Davis would be between political honors in a free soil Southern Conlederacy, and the Union, with a rope for his neck. And after seeing the eagerness which the Southern politicians have manifested to obtain the aid of Europe, who can doubt that they would readily sacrifice the slaves of the people whom they have duped, to obtain the help of a fleet of British war-ships and a French army? While the rebel leaders present to the people at home, pictures of a Cotton Confederacy, having for its chief cornerstone African Slavery, they are actually sending off commissioners to Europe, for the sole purpose of sacrificing that corner-stone, for the sake of getting VICTORIA to put her crown in its stead, while Louis NAPOLEUN, fornishes the power of his monarchy as a buttress to the building. It looks very much as if this great Southern Confederacy, where poor whites are "mud-sills," and "Cotton is King," and " African Slavery the basis of society," was after all nothing but a great lottery where the people, who are the ticketbuyers, draw blanks, and the wily managers put the prizes, in the shape of fat offices, in their own pockets. Dixie is the masterpiece of the great work-shop

Sympathizers.

of humbugs:

It is no uncommon thing to hear persons accused of treason, repel the charge, but admit that they "sympathize with the South." Such persons are not patriots, and lack opportunity only to be active traitors. One who loves his country cannot sympathize with wretches who are endeavoring to destroy it. Patriotism has no common feeling swith treason. The lexicons define sympathy to be, " a fellow-feeling; an agreement of affections or inclinations." Now will any one, who claims to have a fellow-feeling with JEFF. DAVIS and ISHAM G. HARRIS, to cherish an agreement of affections and inclinations with the old Vigilance Committee of Nashville, and Monoax's bridgeburners, attempt to pass himself off as a loyal man, entitled to the confidence of the Government? Why, such a fellow would have the audacity on Judgment Day to take his stand with the sheep on the right hand, and when ordered to go over to the goats, refuse to do so, on the ground that he never had any thing more than a fellow-feeling with the goats. Many seem to expect that the Government will regard all as friends who do not fire muskets at its soldiers; and that therefore they have a right to be treated as loyal, although they extend aid, and comfort, and information to the rebels. A sympathizer with rebels is in reality himself a rebel, and only awaits an opportunity to act out his rebellious sympathies.

something venerable, and look upon grey | the traitors in Ohio, has the following hairs as sacred, and watch the tottering paragraph in reference to Gro. N. Sauxstep as it descends to the " house appointed for all the living," with reverence and | through mud and snow, last winter from aws. But, oh, a pang of sadness pierces this place to the hospitable mansion of through our very souls as we look upon Col. Polis, caused so much merriment. a nation in its last decay; a nation which | The Enquirer is posted in these matters, has cast its green crown of laurels, nipped and its paragraph may be regarded as a by a cruel and untimely frost, to the dust | triumphant, "Now we've got you!" to the of shame, and now stands trembling in loyalists. By the way the Enguerer sells the blast, with hardly a "sear and yel- here largely to the rebels, with whom it low leaf" upon its naked branches; a is a greater favorite than the Louisville nation which has lost its enterprise, its | Especia. Why do the authorities tolerate pride, its virtue, and its valor, and is the miserable, cowardly, lying, rebel pining with an inward consumption. Its | sheet; limbs are emaciated and lifeless, its eyes beam no more with pride and hope, and the very virtues exhibited by some of its sons are but the hectic flush upon the cheek of a patient beyond the reach of Quebec last Saturday. the physician's remedy. Sad, unutterably and, is the spectacle of a nation in its decay. But if we die, we die not by enters the threshold of manflood.

The first, grand, paramount duty of patriots, at this juncture, is to put down hopelessly lost.

Did the world ever before see so wide a difference between promise and performance as it new sees between the golden promises of rebellion and its melanchely performances?

The Rebel Congress on Negro Soldiers

The Richmond Enquire of the 49th ult .. in its report of the proceedings of the rebel Congress, annhounces the introduction of a resolution "to punish negroes in arms. IIt provides that Union armies incongruously composed of white and black shall. not be held entitled to the privileges of war, or to be taken prisoners. Of such as may be captured, the negroes shall be and their commanders be hong or shot, as may be most convenient.] "

It has been known for months that the rebel army, at Richmond, have employed negroes as sharp-shooters to kill our pickets, and numbers of them have been shot our soldiers. In the late battles on the Rappahannock, quite a number of wipe the institution of Slavery, THE negroes were killed in the robel ranks. It seems that the rebels have no objection to their armies being composed of whites and blacks "incongruously" mixed together. It is notorious also that a large body of Indian savages are enrolled in the liabel army, and people will generally think that it is quite as bad to employ remorseless savages with tomahawks and scalping knives, as to employ negroes. The Rebel Congress is making an ass of itself, for if we retaliate on them it would lead to the extermination of their whole

Do you ever hear a rebel regretting the depredations practised by guerrillas upon Union men, or sympathizing with the sufferings of loyal persons? Never. None of these Southern Rights men care a whit what becomes of the friends of the Government, or how much they suffer. But let a rebel be arrested, or let his negro or wagon be impressed, or let him be assessed for a load of corn, and their wails fill the air. Perhaps if our sympathetic fellow-citizens would act like sensible, impartial men and exert themselves actively to put a stop to this nefarious guerrilla warfare, which is cating up the substance of the State, there would not be so many oppressions on their side for them to mourn over. Until they show by their actions that they desire to put a stop to this civil war, we ask permission to sympathize with our friends, to the same extent they sympathize with theirs.

if the American people, with all their wonderful power and natural advantages over their foes, foreign and domestic, cannot save their government, it will be because they have lost their manhood, their courage, their wisdom, and their patriotism, and from being Spartans have degenerated to Sybarites. If this be so, nation, for every breath they expire pollutes the air with degeneracy and cow-ardice. They do not deserve to hold the sceptre of power in their hands. They need a master, and will surely have one

Missing. In looking over the roll of the Rubel senate, published in the Richmond Euput er, of the 19th of August, we are astonished to find Major Gustayus Abot.-PHUS HENUY, the Spread-Eagle Orator of Clarksville, put down as Absent. Why absent at a time like that? JEFF, DAVIS's nessage was to be read; but, lo! the man of roses and eagle feathers was not be found. Where was he? Had he one on a pilgrimage to the grave of his grandfather, who fell at the battle of Juilford?" Thesay, come back; don't show the white feather now. Stand up to the work, you bald-pated Iscantoryou miserable and degenerate scion of a patriotic ancestor,

He who flatters himself that a rebel army of 2, 3, or 500,000, can prevent the triumphant course of the armies and authority of the Union, might easily believe that the hoisting of a parasol would stop the descent of the rain when the windows of heaven are opened, or that a child's play-house would resist the impetuous violence of a hurricane. There is but one thing which can prevent the preservation of the Union, and that is inward effeminacy and corruption. No other power can destroy it.

The Cincinnati Enquirer, a journal in We look on old age in individuals as the pay of the rebels, and the organ of neus, whose ludicrous flight, on foot

> The dispatches inform us that George N. Saunders has managed to pass in disguise through our lines into Canada, and is now on his way to Europe, having left

We regard this as one of the most important movements made by the Confedgrates to injure the Union cause in Europe. They have, horetofore, sent men of the decay of years, but die like the de-bauchee whose vices destroy him ere be and their influence has been powerful at every Court they have visited. Our only friends are among what are known as the liberals, and it is their organs of the press that have published constantly articles against the Confederates and in favor of the Union. Geo. N. Sanders is just the the rebellion. If we fail in this, all is man to work with the fiberala. He is acquainted with all the radical and liberal leaders. Indeed, we may say he is ntimate with them, and no man enjoys their confidence in a greater degree than he does. When Consul at Liverpool he was the intimate friend and co-worker of Victor Hugo, Kossuth, Magzini, and other Suropean revolutionists. And with the I nelish radicals he was always at home

LATEST NEWS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Washington, Aug. 29, 1862.

The following officers of the 71st regi ment of Ohio volunteers have published a card stating that they advised Col. R. Mason, who has been cashiered for cowardice to surrender Clarksville to the rebel forces, are, by the direction of the Presireturned to their nusters or publicly sold, dent, dismissed from the service of the United States: 1st Licutenant N. J. Hunter, 2d Lieuteant Isaac Mason, 1st Lieutenant Ira L. Morris, Capt. Smith Clark, Capt, J. R. Woodward, Capt. N. W. Bown, Capt. Solomon J. Honck, Capt. C. H. Craum, Lieut. T. T. Moore, Capt. Wm. H. Callender, Licut. N. M. Dinry, and Licut.

L. W. Heaver.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

Washington, Aug. 29. Official Order, No. 114.

No officer of the regular army or of colunteers will hereafter visit the city of Weshington without special permission. Leaves of absence will not be considcred as including the city of Washington, unless so stated, and leaves for that purpose can only be given by authority of the War Department through the Adjutant-General

Officers on leave of absence will not eave the limits of their military department without special permission. [Signed.]

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

Official Order, No. 115. Col. Rodney Mason, of the Seventy-first Ohio Volunteers is, by order of the President of the United States, cashiered for repeated acts of cowardice in the face of

[Signed. E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G. Official. Order, No. 116.

Commissioned officers and enlisted men of the discharged three months' volunteers, who have been exchanged or released on parole by the enemy and not yet discharged from the United States service, are hereby mustered out and discharged. Officers and men of the forces aforesaid who may hereafter be exchanged or released by the enemy will be considered as regularly mustered out and discharged from the service of the United States from the date of their arrival in a Ioval State. Signed

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G. Washington, Aug. 30.—Information has reached Washington, from private sources, that Gen. Pope came up with and attacked the enemy again, shortly after nine o'clock this morning. Gen. Fitz John Porter had probably arrived on the field by that time, from Manassas, only seven miles. The cannonading was distinetly heard in Washington.

The railroad was regularly run this forning, from the town of Warrenton to Briston, so it is already clear. The only damage remaining to be repaired on the road is to build the Bull Run and Rappasuch a people do not deserve to live as a hannock bridges. The former should be completed to-night, and the latter may s in in four or five days.

The news received from the army has occasioned the greatest excitement

throughout this city. Orders were issued by heads of differwho will rule them with a rod of iron. calling upon employees to repair to the battle-field for the purpose of attending to the condition of our wounded. The order required each man to provide himself with two days rations. A prompt response was made to the call, and not only persons employed by Government, but many others left the city for the purpose stated. Although the engagement with the enemy was of a most appallingly sanguinary character, yet such is the confidence of Union men in the skill and strength of our army, that an abiding faith is everywhere disernable in our ultimate success.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 .- The national war committee, appointed at the great mass meeting here on Wednesday, was vesterday increased in numbers, on motion of Gen. Walbridge, to forty-one, in order to present every variety of political sentiment, if they all thoroughly agree in sentiment to a vigorous prosecu-tion of the war. Gen. Walbridge leaves for Chicago to-night, to attend the Pacitle Railroad Convention. He has been invited to speak at several leading points in the West. Gen. Waldridge, as early as April of last year, insisted that the first call of the Government should have been for 600,000 men, and that Charleston should have been the first place assailed. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30 .- The city authorities have received a dispatch this

evening from Col. Thomas A. Scott, saying that a hard battle had been fought to-day, and that the loss is heavy, and requesting to have all surgeons possible sent to Washington to-night.

The Shelbyville News of last Saturday gives the following items. Robbery is getting popular:

Highway Rossiny .-- On Wednesday last, three young men who gave their names as Secrist, Eky and Kemp, were arrested in this place upon the charge of highway robbery. Thursday evening they were brought before Justices Holt and Martin, and after a careful hearing of the evidence were found guilty, and in default of bail committed to jail to await their trial at the next term of the Circuit

We learn from an old and responsible sitizen of this place who recently visited Huntsville, Ala, that some eight or en days ago a band of guerrillas attackd a man who was travelling between Payetteville and Huntsville and robbed him of some 8 or 8 hundred dollars in money, it being all he possessed.

Honse Stranger-On Thursday last Deputy Sheriff Jones arrested a young man by the name of George Moore, upon the charge of stealing a horse from Col. Bill Smith, of this county. Moore was committed to jail to await his trial. The horse was taken on Monday last from where he was hitched by the owner, on or near the Public Square.

JOHN MORHAN AV BULL'S TAVERS -We learn from a reliable source that John Morgan, accompanied by about fifteen of his guerrillas, stayed at Bell's Tavern. night before last, and, after cating a hearty breakfast, yesterday morning, they returned to Glasgow, where his men about two thousand in number, are staioned. It is the general supposition that he intends visiting the Green river bridge, for the purpose of destroying it, but we goess he will meet with a marsa recepion if he should undertake it .- Lo

The number of emigrants arrived at New York for the week ending on the 21st was 772. The total number this

Brig. Gen. Johnson's Report.

HARTSVILLE, TESS., Aug. 22, 1802. ld. J. B. Ery, A. A. G., Chief of Staff, Huntaville, Alabama:

I have the honor to report that on the 11th inst. I left McMinnville, Tenn., in command of three regiments of infantry, one battery of artillery, and six hundred and forty cavalry taken from the 2d Indiana, Lieut. Col Stewart, 4th Ky., Capt. Chillsen, 5th Kv., Major Winfrey, and 7th Penn., Col. Wynkoop. With this force I marched to Smithville, where I was oined by two additional regiments of infantry. With this command I proceeded to Liberty. Here I received an order recalling my infantry and artillery and I sent them back to McMinnville. Hearing that the enemy, under Col. Morgan, was encamped in an old field in the angle formed by the Camberland and Cancy Fork, with my cavalry I marched to the point designated, and found that I had been incorrectly informed, but was here told that the force had left for Kentucky. I determined to return to Liberty, thence to Cooksville, and await their

On my arrival at Cooksville, I received cliable information to the effect that the enemy was encamped in or near Harts ville, and I took up the march for that place, but on reaching it, found that he had left the evening before, going in the direction of Gallatin. I took possession of his old camp, captured several prisoners, a number of wagons, mules, horses, &c., which had been taken from Col. Boone's command.

At this place I heard of the approach of Forrest in my rear, and decided upon uniting my force to the one in Gallatin, for the purpose of resisting an attack from the combined forces of Forcest and Morgan, but, on my approach to Gallatin, I found that it was in the possession of Morgan's forces, which I was satisfied did not exceed 800 men.

I immediately ordered an attack .-Lieut. Col. Stewart and Major Winfrey, gallantly leading the charge of their respective regiments, threw their whole strength against the enemy with terrible effect. Col. Wynkoop and Captain Chillson also brought their commands handsomely into action and for some time the conflict seemed to progress finely for

Soon some horses were wounded, riders killed, and confusion began to appear. Regimental and company organizations were lost, and, without any apparent cause, at least half of my command precipitately fled, throwing away their arms, &c. Many of the men, after getting a thousand yards from the enemy, wildly discharged their revolvers in the air. gent back a staff officer to rally them, but they could not be induced to resppear on the field.

Seeing my advance wavering, I ordered retreat, and tried to rally them behind a edge and fence, but, as soon as the firing became general, the whole line gave way tried to get them to stand at several different points, with the same result .-Finally, seeing that I could not get them to fight no longer, I ordered a retreat, and marched to the rear about three miles and undertook to reform them. While reforming, seeing that I was not pursued I sent in a flag of truce and asked that might be allowed to bury the dead, but was informed that the dead were being buried, and I was requested to surrender, men and officers being promised their paroles. This request I declined.

Being well satisfied that my men would stand no longer, I took up the line of march for Cairo on the Cumberland, hoping to be able to take a strong posi-tion on the river and hold it, but my rear being botty pressed, I formed line of battle with the 2nd Indiana and 5th Kentucky, and made my arrangements to fight on foot. Soon the firing became brisk and my line of battle broke, and the men fied in every direction, leaving only about seventy-five on the ground -Seeing Lieut.-Colonel Stewart and Major Winfrey, I asked them if they thought it possible to rally their men, and they replied that they could not and that a surrender of the few left was all that could be done. Lieut.-Colonel Stewart made his escape. With the few left I remained and held the enemy in check long enough to enable the greater portion of my command to ford the river, but finally, being completely surrounded by overwhelming numbers, I was compelled to surrender.

I regret to report that the conduct of the officers and men, as a general thing, was shameful in the lowest degree, and the greater portion of those who escaped will remember that they did so by shamefully abandoning their General on the battle-field, while, if they had remained like true and braveamen, the result of this conflict would have been quite dif-

I turn from the mortifying recollection of their action to mention the names of those whose conduct was meritorious in the highest degree. My Assistant Adju-tant-General, Captain W. C. Turner, exhibited the same cool courage which characterized his conduct on the field of Shiloh. Lieut. Hill, 2d Indiana Cavalry, and Acting A. D. C., was of great service to me, and proved himself a man of courage. Adjutant Wynkoop, when his re-giment became disorganized, joined me, and his gallantry and courage were conspicuous. He was killed at my side,

assisting me to rally the troops. Lientenant Colonel Stewart, commanding the 2d Indiana, was foremost in the charge, and exhibited great coolness and conrage. Captain Leabo, 3d Indiana, had command of four companies of his regiment and handled them well, but was taken prisoner early in the action. Capt. Starr, with his Company C. did good ex-

Maj. Winfrey, Capt. Duncan and his company, Lieuts. Campbell and Cheeck, Capt. Carter and his company, all of the 5th Kentucky, behaved well and managed their troops with skill, and proved themselves gallant men.

My loss was thirty killed, fifty wounded, and seventy-five taken prisoners. About two hundred horses were killed or disabled in this action. Very respectfully, your ob't serv't, R. W. JOHNSON, Brig. General,

RELEASED .- Lieutenant Colonel Herace Hoffren, whose arrest we noticed a few

days since, was almost immediately re-

The necessity of the case was Colonel Hellren's Justification. — Low. Democrat. Confiscation day draws near. Seconsionists, your heads are in the lion's mouth. Withdraw them before the magnanimous and patient creature snaps his

We fear that many perions who profess to be for the "Union as it was," are in Union a St. Was," are in Union as it was," are in Union a St. Was, " are in Union as it was," are in Union as it was, " are in Uni favor of the redellim ar it is.

Seiging Private Robel Arms.

Gen. Burtan is so unreasonable an officer that he will not allow rebels to keep loaded guns in their houses to fire on his soldiers, and therefore he lately issued an order to them to deliver up their arms. A letter-writer says;

The amount of arms collected astonishes every one. There are good guns enough in one depository, and there were seven opened throughout the city, to efficiently arm a regiment. Not for action in the field, but for the close work of firing from windows and house-tops, the only thing demanded when the rebels in the city determined to carry out the threats of destroying the Union men, Nor is this all, for it is clearly understood that not half have yet been brought forward; in fact, it is justly suspected that there are depositories of State and Conederate arms still concealed, which must under the following order soon be brought to light: HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULE,

New Onleans, Aug. 15, 1869. General Order, No. 60.—Ordered, that after Tuesday, 19th inst., there be paid for information, leading to the discovery of weapons not held under a written permit from the United States authorities, but retained and concealed by the keepers thereof, the sums following : For each serviceable gun, musket, and

For each revolver, For each pistol, or each sabre or officer's sword, -For each dirk dagger, .

for each bowle knife, sword cane, Said arms to be confiscated, and the keeper so concealing them to be punjshed y imprisonment.

This crime being an overt act of rebellion against the authority of the United States, whether by a citizen or an alien, works a forfeiture of the property of the offender, and, therefore, every slave giving information that shall discover the concealed arms of his or her master, shall be held to be emancipated.

As the United States authorities have disarmed the inhabitants of the parish of New Orleans, and as some fearful citizens seem to think it necessary that they should have arms to protect themselves from violence; it is ordered,

That hereafter the offences of robbery by violence or aggravated assault, that ought to be repelled by the use of deadly weapons, burgiaries, rapes, and murders, whether committed by blacks or whites, will be, on conviction, punished by death. By order of

Major-General BUTLES. R. S. Davis, Capt. and A. A. A. G.

New Advertisements.

THEATRE.

Tuesday Evening, Sept. 2, 1862, THE SERIOUS FAMILY!

Beauty and the Beast! ger in preparation, DEFAM AT SEA TOR

LOST.

WHILST MOVING FROM THE PUPOT TO Camp on St. Chord Bill, Saturday Evening, about 5 o'clock, my featurder lost one Box, containing 6 cartridge boxes, for 4 Walet Boltz, some Gim Slings, 5 Bayonets, 1 Occasion, 1 Statel, 1 Orderly Jackel, Towals, Av.

I understand that some critical in the city picked B. up; 14 so, and they will return it to the shire-imaged Camp to began Historially revealed the finder.

E, 21st O. V., be will liberally revealed the finder.

In Chancery at Nashville.

CTATE OF TENNESSEE — At Rules hold in the Colock's Office, Chancery Court at Nachville, Monday, Soptember the lat, 1862.

F. O. Hort, Trassee, &c., and H. N. Myers, Complaints, etc. B. M. Franklin, Lefsudant.

It appearing from affiltrit floot in this cause that the place of residence of the defendant, B. M. Franklin, is maknown to complainant, so that the ordinary process of the Lieurt cannot be served on him. It is ordered that he do enter his appearance here is before or a fishin the first three days of the next term of an occur, to be held on the last Munday in November next (1807) and plend, nower or distour to Lieupsian and set for hearing exporte and that a capy of this carder by of the next of force or of the order C thus order be published once a week for loar more essive weeks in the Nashville Cuion. A Cony—Attest: J. E. GLEAVES, C. & M. A. L. Dastim, Sof. for Complets.

In Chancery at Nashville.

CTATE OF TENNESSEE.—At Rules held in the Glerk's Office, Chancery Court at Nactiville, Mini-day, September the 1st, 1sid.
F. O. Burt. T. astre, &c., and H. N. Myors, Complainments, es. Fisher, & Gould, and others, Berendmits.
It appearing from allifact filled in this cause that the several places of residence of the defendance label. It appearing from allifactif first in this cause that this several places of resistence of the defendants, John A. Fisher, John W. Gould and Thomas L. Marshad are disknown to complainants, so that the ordeners process of this Coart cannot be served on them. It is ordered that they do enfor their appearance better before or within the first three days of the next series desid Coart, to be held on the last Monday in November how (1966) and plead, marker or denice to dominate hat bells, or the monte with the taken for confessed is to their and set for heuring experts, and that a copy of this order be published some a week for four successive weeks in the Northeille Union.

A Copy—attest: J. R. (LEAVES, C. & M. A. L. Dancess, Sel. for Compiler.

In Chancery at Nashville.

In Chancery at Nashville.

CITATE OF TENNESSEE—At Rules held in the D. Cherk's Office, Chancery Court at Nontrille, Houday, Suphember the 1st, 1862.

John H Corley, Companionet, in T. D. Fippoin, Referenced to the Court of the place of residence of the defendant, T. D. Fippoin, it suknown to complainant, so that the gridnery process of this Court cannot be served to thin. It is ordered that he do enter his appearance firms before or within the first three days of the text term of said Court, to be held on the left Monday in November next (1862) and plead, showers or demay to Complainant's bill, are the same will be taken for confirmed as to him and set for hunring experience, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four ancessive weeks in the Nashville Union.

A Copy—Atlant J. E. GLEAVES, C. & M. J. L. Domes, Sel. for Comple.

In Chancery at Nashville.

CTATE OF TENNESSEE —At Roles land in the Gray September the lat, 1822.

Hardin S. Pesson, et al., Complainants, so The Nashville Gun Pactory, et al., Defendants. It appearing from adhenvit filed in this cause that the defendant, Charles Lones, President, &c., of said fine Factory, is a non-resident of the files of temperate. It is ordered that he do cater his appearance herein before or whilm the first three deys of the next term of said Court, in he held on the Lat Menthy in November sons (1822) and plend, as were or down to Complainant's bill, or the same will be time for a fewer as a lat into and set for hearing so parts, son final a copy of the nexter be patteched once week for or four successive weeks in the Nashville Linion.

A Copy—Alliest: J. E. GLEAVER, C. R.M. M. Baker, and for Complia.

In Chancery at Nashville. STATE OF VENNESSEE -At Roler held in the S Clerk's Office. Chafterly Court of Nichowske, Mon-day, September the 1st, 1882.

A Contember Inc 1817, 1817, as y September Inc 1817, conjumin J Greenew, Companisately, y Febra R. Chent ham, N. P. Corbitt, and the heira of Theoree Ayr mater, thereased, Defondants,

It appearing from allians a titled in this came similar properties from allians is titled in this came similar Defondants, william Abram'er, Alfred Alexander ham Transan, Benjamin Inmain, Locarda Walk-willis B. Walter, Sarat Campbell, John Compburgation, Alliand Campbell, Alli leased. The charge against him was that he moved his command without orders.

A. L. Drucet, field for Charge's Control of the Language of th

SAINT CECILIA'S FEMALE AGADEMY,

MOUNT VERNON, NASHVILLE, TENN., Will be opened for the reception of Popils

on Monday, Sept. 8th, 1862 THE SEPTERS OF THE ORDER . OF ST. DOMINIC, well known in this and adjoining States as experien ed and computent directors of Female Education, respectfully inform the city zens of Nashville, and the public in general, that s

receive a large number of papils, The Academy is about a mile from the city, and situated in one of the most beautiful and healthy cutions In its vicinity.

phelons building, recently erected, enables them to

The lattice of this Institution, being especially du voted to the Effection of the young of their own sex will been to thing andone to unpart to the pupils on aded to their care a thorough Education in the highcar sense of the word.

The collaion professed by the tailes of the facility es is the Cathedic, and they will linguet special re below instruction to papels conferring that faith. Papils of every religious domonimetron will be ad itied, and no under influence will be used to bix the religious principles of the young ladies; nor will any of them be permitted to embrace the Catholi oth without the cerbal or written convent of parent or guardinos. Unifertally and good order, however

captive the attendance of all at morning and evening prayers, and at the religious exercises on Sunday, The course of study is divided into four depart sients, each department faving its own single

course of studies marigned in The Academic Year will consist of two Sension the first community on the first Monday of Septem ber, the second on the first Montay of Petersary. The Academic Year will close with a public distribution of posmioms and honors about the girls of Jus-

TERMS PER SESSION.

PATABLE IN ADVANCE.
For Board and Tuition, \$65, \$70, \$75, and \$85, a. ciling to the dapartment of the jupile. EXTRA CHARGES.

Laffie and Modern Languages, exch.... Noted Music. Skotching and Painting in Water Color Painting, in Oil, and materials ashing and Professor's charges. 10.00 and not and use of Books, B2, S3, \$4, and 35, so conding to the Department. Indicting and Medical attendance will form entri

Board, Wiching, &c., during vacation, \$2',00. GENERAL REGULATIONS. No deduction will be made for absence or will raws), only a certaional by illuse or disquest. Pupils will be charged from the data on which the

Purple will be charged from the date on whose-ring enter.

Bearders must be prayided with its changes of clothing suntable for the ceases, six sable-markins, angothering, class familier, silver table and ten spoon, kings and fork, and all necessary actions for the topics.

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